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GENERAL DISCUSSION ON PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21, FOCUSING ON THE CROSS-SECTORAL COMPONENTS OF AGENDA 21 AND THE CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY

Report of the High-level Meeting on Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Environment Programme

Note by the Secretary-General

At its second session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 16 to 27 May 1994, the Commission on Sustainable Development agreed to review annually developments in the area of trade, development and environment, with a view to identifying possible gaps, and to promote cooperation and coordination (see E/1994/33, chap. I, para. 40). In pursuance of that request, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Commission at its third session the report of the High-level Meeting on Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development, held at Geneva on 21 and 22 November 1994 (see annex).

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Annex

REPORT OF THE HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON TRADE, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, 21-22 NOVEMBER 1994, GENEVA, PREPARED JOINTLY BY THE SECRETARIATS OF UNCTAD AND UNEP

1. Following the high-level informal meeting on "Trade and environment", co-hosted by UNCTAD and UNEP in February 1994, at its second session the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) requested both secretariats to co-host a follow-up informal meeting prior to the third session of the CSD. A two-day UNCTAD-UNEP high-level informal meeting on "Trade, environment and sustainable development" was held on 21-22 November 1994 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva to facilitate a policy dialogue among countries on the complex relationship between international trade liberalization, environmental management, and sustainable development.

2. The Chairman of the two-day informal meeting was H.E. Dr. Herbert M. Murerwa, Minister of Tourism and Environment and Acting Minister of Industry and Commerce, Zimbabwe. The meeting was opened by Mr. Carlos Fortin, Officer-in-Charge, UNCTAD; Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director, UNEP; and Mr. Philippe Roch, Director of the Federal Office of Environment, Forests and Landscape, Switzerland.

3. The meeting was divided into three informal sessions: (i) trade and competitiveness in relation to environmental policies; (ii) international environmental agreements and trade policy; (iii) strengthening international cooperation, including institutional cooperation. A fourth, open session, which included elements from the three previous sessions, was also held, with participation from industry, non-governmental organizations and other groups. Each of the sessions were co-chaired by two ministers, one from a developing country and one from a developed country.

4. In his opening remarks, the Officer-in-Charge of UNCTAD noted that analysis and debate at UNCTAD indicated that if trade and environment strategies were to be mutually supportive, there should be a full appreciation of and sensitivity to the differences in environmental priorities across countries, particularly between developing and developed countries. These differences also pointed to the need for capacity-building to implement environmental and trade policies in developing countries. He suggested that solutions to environmental problems did not lie primarily in environmental action per se, but policies which aimed at promoting economic development - for example, improvements in infrastructure - might simultaneously benefit the environment. In the area of trade, he stressed that improved market access, accompanied by improved transparency, could create the development opportunities necessary to strengthen environmental management in developing countries. At the same time, developing countries needed to formulate their own domestic and related environmental standards and to develop pragmatic policies to promote the export of "environmentally friendly products". Happily, empirical evidence suggested that developing and developed countries, as well as economies in transition, were implementing increasingly stringent environmental standards, thus reducing the scope of trade frictions. Finally, he stressed the need for international cooperation to address potential

limitations in the national implementation of domestic environmental policies because of inadequate infrastructure, finance and technologies.

5. The Executive Director of UNEP highlighted some of the work under way since UNCED in strengthening international cooperation in the field of environmental action. Progress included replenishment and restructuring of the Global Environment Facility (GEF); replenishment of the Multilateral Fund under the Montreal Protocol; agreement by the world community on the Convention on Desertification; entry into force of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, and other measures. Progress was also under way in the development of non-legal environmental management tools, including the use of economic instruments for environmental purposes and actions related to the internalization of environmental externalities; environmental valuation and resource accounting; environmental impact assessment, and environmental risk assessment. Progress in both the legal and environmental management areas had important direct and indirect trade implications. However, more action was needed in defining sustainable development, in terms of addressing underdevelopment and poverty in developing countries, and unsustainable production and consumption in developed countries. Trade liberalization represented an important engine for alleviating poverty and promoting development.

Session one: Trade and competitiveness in relation to environmental policies

6. The session was co-chaired, and introduced, by H.E. Mr. Kamal Nath, Minister of Environment and Forests, India, and H.E. Mr. Franz Blankart, Secretary of State for Foreign Economic Affairs, Switzerland. In their introductory remarks, the Co-Chairmen emphasized that environmental policy and standards could affect competitiveness favourably or unfavourably depending upon several factors.

7. They noted that although empirical analysis by UNCTAD, OECD and others suggested that the overall competitiveness effects of generally higher environmental standards did not play a major role in competitiveness, there were important cases in which higher environmental standards might have important consequences for both competitiveness and market access. More work was therefore needed in analysing the effects of more stringent environmental standards on both the exporting and the importing country.

8. In their view, the use of two basic tenets of trade policy, namely proportionality and non-discrimination, could help mitigate some of the adverse effects on trade and competitiveness. Moreover, areas of common ground between trade policy negotiators and environmental negotiators needed to be identified and successively enlarged. For example, achieving a balance between the goals of improved market access (trade policy objective) and harmonization of environmental policies and standards (environmental objective) was a hard task.

9. The Co-Chairmen considered that a restrictive trade policy based on environmental concerns would be unacceptable, particularly to developing countries. This view was echoed by participants; many countries expressed the view that unilateral application of trade measures did not have a useful role to play in building sustainable development. Considerable emphasis should instead

be given to expanding trading opportunities for developing countries, which were more likely to lead to environmental benefits.

10. The importance of internalizing environmental externalities was emphasized by several delegations. There was consensus on the need to identify mechanisms to compute environmental costs, as existing mechanisms were considered inadequate. On the other hand, it was also felt that although considerable methodological difficulties existed with regard to internalization, such issues were in essence political and economic. For example, it was argued that, to be realistic, the process of internalization through the enforcement of better environmental conditions and rigorous standards would have to accompany the process of development itself. Moreover, while internalizing environmental externalities was considered desirable, it was also recognized that internalization could have trade implications.

11. It was felt that there was a need for the distinction made in GATT in trade-environment discussions between products and process standards: while the former were covered under GATT, the latter were not; this basic distinction was considered to be crucial in discussions about market access and competitiveness. Another important issue in discussions on market access and competitiveness was the actual process of environmental standard setting. Although scientific certainty was crucial, other aspects such as economic feasibility, technical viability and social acceptability were also given some weight in the process of standard setting. As these other aspects varied from country to country, and sometimes between regions within a particular country, differences in standards should not be used to justify trade barriers, as they might not achieve the environmental purposes for which they had been intended.

12. The issue of harmonization was considered a complex one, and different views were expressed. While some form of regional harmonization was considered desirable, it was felt that there were several instances where harmonization might not yield trade and environmental benefits. It was also noted that more work was needed on harmonization of standards, and that there were legitimate grounds, as recognized by UNCED and the CSD, for differences in environmental standards between countries. At the same time, a view was expressed that it was important that environmental standards be improved gradually in both developed and developing countries. On the other hand, some speakers argued that higher standards might not be the only way in which environmental improvements would result; it was also important to change consumption patterns.

13. Future work could investigate the methodological assumptions and techniques of internalization of environmental externalities. Specific areas of interest such as internalization of externalities in commodity prices and the identification and promotion of environmentally friendly products and services, were also recognized by many countries. A major area of analysis related to the future role of international environmental standards in environmental problems of global or transboundary dimensions. Questions relating to the use of minimum environmental standards, or regional standards, might be beneficial in reducing trade-environment frictions, while addressing development priorities.

14. Future work should also investigate ways and means to ensure that legitimate domestic environmental standards and regulations were not used as a

means of denying market access, or introducing new forms of protectionism. In this context, more work was required to determine the effects on competitiveness of environmental policies. Recognition was needed of the inherent dangers of hidden protectionism which might arise from more stringent environmental measures. The competitiveness effects the use of economic instruments for environmental purposes needed also to be investigated. There was strong consensus that the best way to address international environmental problems was through increased international cooperation, international support for capacity-building, technology transfer, and technical assistance for developing countries.

Session two: International environmental agreements (IEAs) and trade policy

15. The session was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Herbert Murerwa, Minister of Tourism and Environment and Acting Minister of Industry and Commerce, Zimbabwe, and Ms. Eileen Claussen, Special Advisor to the President and Senior Director for Global Environmental Affairs, National Security Council, United States of America. In their introductory remarks, the Co-Chairpersons noted the importance of universal participation in IEAs, the need to ensure compatibility between existing IEAs and the important work of GATT/WTO.

16. There was a strong sense that the international trading system need not conflict with the trade measures used in IEAs. Moreover, there was a strong preference for the use of positive measures rather than trade measures. It was felt that trade measures should be used only as a last resort, and if they were used, they should be the least trade-restrictive possible. The importance of transparency and the need to base measures on sound scientific principles was often emphasized.

17. Several participants noted that, when trade measures under IEAs did exist, there was a need to ensure that: (i) the IEA reflected genuine international consensus, including negotiation of the agreement under United Nations auspices and an open accession process to allow the widest possible participation; (ii) the legal compatibility question should be approached with caution; (iii) if trade measures were adopted, they reflected trade principles, including least trade restrictiveness, non-discrimination, transparency and specificity.

18. Discussion focused on several aspects of the relationship between IEAs and trade policy, both within the specific context of whether particular measures were compatible with GATT and in the wider context of the indirect trade aspects of existing and emerging agreements. Several participants noted that unilateral action taken under the cover of IEAs was not conducive to building international cooperation.

19. It was pointed out by several countries that, of the approximately 180 international environmental agreements, about 10 per cent contained trade-related measures. Some of those agreements, including the Montreal Protocol and CITES, were among the most important and effective environmental agreements which had been adopted by the international community. Other participants noted that the use of trade measures had been helpful in building universal participation. However, many participants noted that legal and other incompatibilities between trade rules and trade measures in IEAs could arise.

20. It was noted that many of the trade-related measures in IEAs did not constitute a threat to trade policy or rules. However, some felt that trade measures should not be taken outside the WTO, that such measures should conform with the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement (TBT) and other relevant agreements, and that clarification was needed of the competitiveness effects of IEAs on developing countries. Some participants pointed to the need for more work, in terms of case studies and empirical analysis, in determining whether trade measures might compromise obligations codified in trade rules. It was noted by many that the multilateral trading system was based on an often fragile balance among countries, and great care was needed to ensure that trading rights were not undermined by arbitrary means.

21. Options such as the development by international consensus of criteria or guidelines (within the WTO) on trade measures in future IEAs might be considered. Some participants noted the importance of such work, taking into account the expertise of other international organizations, particularly UNEP. Many participants pointed to the complexity of this issue, the need for more analysis and care before any recommendations were made, and the need to build predictability and provide guidance for future environmental negotiations regarding the use of trade measures in IEAs.

22. In examining the implementation of IEAs in developing countries, there was a need to address wider issues of development assistance. For example, it was mentioned that despite the United Nations ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNP, the actual average level of contributions had fallen, according to one participant, to less than 0.29 per cent. GEF funding levels were below commitments, and momentum in financial commitments had dropped considerably since UNCED.

23. Future work on IEAs should focus on more detailed empirical analysis of the use of trade measures, including conditions for their legitimate use, design of such measures, special circumstances of developing countries in relation to IEAs and trade policy, and the additional financial and other requirements for developing countries. Such analysis could examine both the use of trade measures themselves, and how to maximize the effectiveness of IEAs in general. Future work should also address other issues of relevance to IEAs, including dispute avoidance and dispute settlement procedures, and the need to strengthen and examine international risk assessment and harmonization issues, including the role of scientific evidence and justification in relation to IEAs.

Session three: Strengthening international cooperation, including institutional cooperation

24. The session was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. John Gummer, Secretary of State for the Environment, United Kingdom, and H.E. Mr. Preecha Musikal, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Thailand. The Co-Chairmen introduced the session by stressing the importance of linking trade-environment compatibility issues within the broader framework of development priorities. It was noted that comprehensive strategies to address environmental protection could lead to the expansion rather than the contraction of international trade, and that greater trading opportunities could in turn accelerate the drive towards better environmental quality. It was recognized that issues of trade, environment and sustainable development were cross-cutting

and required close institutional cooperation. the importance of the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment was underlined. The creation of the UNCTAD Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade, Environment and Development was welcomed. UNEP was requested to undertake empirical, technical and policy examination of the environmental aspects of the trade-environment debate, and the joint work plan of UNCTAD and UNEP was welcomed.

25. Several participants noted that the recent gains in market access achieved in the Uruguay Round could be seriously eroded if the trade interests of all countries, and most particularly developing countries, were not taken fully into account in the design and implementation of new trade-related environmental policies. In this regard, widespread use of trade distortive measures such as subsidies and non-tariff barriers was viewed by most participants as counter-productive to sustainable development. Several examples were given of the difficulties which developing countries faced in market access and in obtaining fair prices for their products, particularly for commodities. For example, subsidies, quotas and other measures imposed by developed countries undermined market access for bananas, making it difficult to internalize environmental externalities.

26. It was also noted that in searching for alternatives, solutions based on bio-technologies and appropriate technologies which were indigenous to developing countries should be encouraged. Several participants noted the importance of continued policy dialogue between developed, developing and transition economies, with the participation of representatives from the private sector, industry, and non-governmental organizations. In addition, several participants noted the importance of work under way in OECD, UNDP and BCSD (Business Council for Sustainable Development) on trade and environment.

27. Many participants welcomed the working level cooperation between the UNCTAD and UNEP secretariats on trade, environment and sustainable development. It was felt that work done by these two secretariats was complementary to the work begin done by GATT/WTO and by the CSD. Several participants drew attention to the effective cooperation of the secretariats of GATT/WTO, UNEP and UNCTAD, in accordance with their comparative advantages. Some suggested that such arrangements at the secretariat level should continue in an informal manner, particularly since more analytical and conceptual work was required on trade-environment-sustainable development linkages. In addition to the work of the secretariats, the CSD had agreed to review this agenda item annually and had an important coordinating role in this regard. Participants also supported UNCTAD's role as United Nations Task Manager on trade and environment.

28. UNCTAD's Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade, Environment and Development was considered a useful forum and was expected to make a considerable contribution to policy analysis and consensus-building on these topics. Participants commended the excellent work of UNCTAD on market access and competitiveness, on its country-case studies in terms of reconciling trade and environmental policies and in reflecting developing country concerns in international debates on trade and environment, on eco-labelling and on a database on environmental measures with a potential impact on trade. They called upon UNCTAD to undertake more empirical analysis in such areas in relation to the trade-environment discussions at GATT/WTO and elsewhere.

29. Participants welcomed the work of UNEP on trade and environment and asked UNEP to provide sound environmental input to the current discussions, including those taking place at GATT/WTO. Many participants called for increased analysis of IEAs by UNEP with a view to assessing their environmental necessity and effectiveness. Several participants called for an increased role for UNEP's regional offices on trade-environment issues, for greater emphasis on raising environmental understanding, awareness-building and education, and for technical analysis in such areas as prior informed consent, environmental reviews of trade policy, environmental dispute avoidance, analysis of intellectual property rights in technology transfer and international cooperation.

Session four: Open session on trade, environment and sustainable development

30. The session was chaired by H.E. Ms. Sirpa Pietikainen, Minister of Environment, Finland, and H.E. Ms. Cecilia Lopez, Minister of Environment, Colombia. The session was introduced by Dr. Robert Repetto of the World Resources Institute, Washington, who referred to the difficulties of determining the competitiveness effects of environmental policies. He said that firms in both developed and developing countries claimed that their competitiveness was adversely affected because of higher environmental standards. Logically it was difficult to make both these claims compatible. He also said that the best way to make trade and environment policy objectives compatible was to ensure greater market access, particularly for developing countries, greater cooperation on transboundary environmental issues and stronger environmental measures at the national level.

31. The participation of NGOs in this session was appreciated, and it was felt that they made a valuable contribution to the discussions.

32. In concluding the two-day meeting, the Executive Director of UNEP stated that UNEP would review carefully the comments and recommendations presented by participants. In order to provide an indication of UNEP's follow-up work from the meeting, she drew preliminary conclusions about the course of UNEP's future work on trade, environment and sustainable development:

(a) Platform: the original idea of the informal high-level meetings was to facilitate a policy dialogue among ministers and senior officials from developing and developed countries. After two high-level meetings in 1994, it was felt that smaller meetings were needed both to assess specific technical issues and to address regional concerns. The first in a series of technical meetings, on environmental reviews of trade policy, would be organized by UNEP in early 1995. UNEP would also host regional meetings on trade-environment in 1995, beginning with Latin America and the Caribbean region. UNEP also looked forward to continued close cooperation with UNCTAD on their joint work plan, particularly with regard to education and training sessions in developing countries;

(b) Empirical analysis: in addition to the joint UNCTAD-UNEP work plan on providing empirical analysis on eco-labelling, the UNEP secretariat would organize a series of small, ad hoc expert meetings on trade and environment, including: (a) environmental reviews of trade policy; (b) dispute management and dispute avoidance; (c) international environmental agreements and trade

policy, with initial emphasis on trade in chemicals and prior informed consent procedures; (d) environmental standards and standards equivalency; and (e) environmental assessment, procedural coherence and harmonization;

(c) Strengthening alliances: in order to reflect the breadth and importance of trade-environment-sustainable development discussions, UNEP looked forward to strengthening cooperation with UNCTAD, GATT/WTO, OECD and UNDP, as well as with the World Bank, IMF, regional development banks and specialized agencies. In addition, UNEP recognized the importance of working closely with NGOs from developing and developed countries on this issue, and with the private sector. In the latter context, UNEP would be producing a background paper on the role of the private sector in trade-environment issues in 1995;

(d) Education, training and capacity-building: many participants underlined the key importance of increased public education, environmental awareness, environmental capacity-building and technical assistance. This was an area of critical importance, and UNEP would be increasing efforts to build environmental education, including increasing public understanding of trade-environment issues.

33. In his concluding remarks, the Officer-in-Charge of UNCTAD extended his gratitude to the Government of Switzerland for its generous support for the meeting. With regard to UNCTAD's work, he drew attention to the following points:

(a) Analytical and conceptual work: he noted the comment made by many participants on the urgent need for more empirical evidence on the links between trade and environment policies, the effects of both trade liberalization and trade restrictions on the environment, and the trade effects of environmental policies. He pointed out that such analysis was already being conducted at UNCTAD jointly with UNDP and with UNEP. The initial results of this empirical research had shown that trade liberalization had not, in most cases, resulted in environmental degradation. They also suggested that environmental policies had not had major trade-distorting effects, but their impacts on competitiveness might be significant for some sectors and for some products. Empirical studies had also suggested that there were instances when eco-labelling could have a negative effect on competitiveness. UNCTAD's Commodities Division was undertaking ongoing studies on the internalization of environmental externalities. UNCTAD would also intensify cooperation with GATT/WTO, UNDP and UNEP on trade-environment issues, as well as follow up the insights and suggestions provided at the high-level meeting;

(b) Collection of information: UNCTAD's work was geared to closing the gap between theoretical assumptions about trade-environment links and empirical evidence. UNCTAD was developing a database on environmental measures which could have a potential effect on trade, entitled GREENTRADE;

(c) Capacity-building: the information collected through UNCTAD's technical assistance programme was being disseminated by means of regional and national workshops. In addition, UNCTAD had developed a training course on trade and environment, pilot versions of which had been delivered at Kuala

Lumpur, New Delhi, Barbados and Nairobi. These workshops and the training activities were important exercises in capacity-building;

(d) Forum for discussions: at the intergovernmental level, both the Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade, Environment and Development and discussions in the Trade and Development Board would be important exercises in consensus-building. It was also hoped that these deliberations could provide useful inputs to the work being undertaken elsewhere, particularly at GATT/WTO.

34. In his conclusions, the Chairman said that sustainable development was fundamental to an improved quality of life which would benefit not only present but also future generations. In this context, trade and environment were ends in themselves, but indispensable means to achieving the global objective of sustainable development. It was indeed a challenge for all to prevent potential conflicts between trade and environment. He felt that the trade and environment debate should clearly incorporate the development dimension, as the overall purpose was sustainable development. From the perspective of developing countries, international cooperation should assist developing countries by providing greater access to technology, as well as financial assistance and human resource development.

35. He felt that institutional cooperation and coordination between UNCTAD and UNEP should be strengthened. He outlined UNCTAD's special role in analysis of the linkages between trade, environment and development, policy analysis, conceptual work, consensus-building, and technical cooperation, while keeping in focus the special conditions and needs of developing countries. UNEP's role was to focus on the environmental dimension to the trade and environment debate, particularly by providing an appropriate scientific basis for environmental policies. As the servicing secretariat for a number of international environmental agreements (IEAs), UNEP was also well placed to analyse the effectiveness of the use of trade measures in IEAs.

36. Finally, he pointed out that policy coherence and coordination at the national level would be of great significance in resolving trade and environment problems. It was contended that national positions differed widely between trade and environment platforms. Thus it was important to coordinate these positions in such a way as to enable a consensus to be achieved at the international level.

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National information

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In pursuance of a decision taken by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its first session, some 60 Governments and organizations provided information at the second session on the activities they were undertaking to implement Agenda 21. 1/ While the Commission was appreciative of the analysis undertaken by the Secretariat, it nevertheless decided that a simplification of the guidelines for future reporting was necessary. Thus, in August 1994, simplified guidelines for the presentation of national information to the Commission at its third session, in 1995, were transmitted by the Secretariat to all Member States and organizations concerned.

2. As of 1 March 1995, 16 developing countries, 15 developed countries, one country with an economy in transition and the European Union had submitted voluntary information to the Secretariat, for a total of 33 reports. This year, although there were few written comments on the guidelines, most unofficial comments have on the whole been positive.

3. The purpose of this report is twofold. First, it presents, in text form, summaries and findings on the sectoral issues under review and, in table form, information on national level coordination of Agenda 21 actions (annex I). Second, the report presents in matrix form the key aspects of each sectoral chapter, including elements relating to sectoral funding, capacity and major group involvement (annex II). For technical reasons and in order to reflect input from as many Member States as possible, the sectoral matrices will also be circulated as a background document at the beginning of the third session of the Commission. The graphic presentation should provide a visual impression of national activities and problems. An informal background document in the form of a directory of national coordinating mechanisms and contacts, which builds on the database initiated in 1994, is also available.

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4. Most of the information submitted by Governments is very detailed and provides the Commission with a wealth of data which the Secretariat hopes to incorporate in a systematically maintained database that will continue to be expanded in the future. More precise information can be found in the complete country submissions. Although the guidelines for 1995 sought more precise information than in 1994, many of the responses are based on estimates rather than on statistically exact data.

I. COMMENTS ON SUBMISSIONS

5. The complexity and plethora of the data collected and the processes involved in collecting, analysing and presenting the data underline the need for further standardization and simplification of data collection and presentation of findings. The work on sustainable development indicators is very important in this respect and is relevant not only to the Commission but also to other United Nations organizations, programmes and the Bretton Woods institutions. At the third session, the Commission may wish to draw on the attached annexes as indicators of trends at the national level.

6. The Secretariat has received too few reports to allow global conclusions to be drawn. While most of the developed countries and several Latin American countries have reported, there have been few submissions from other areas. However, the information received was in many cases very detailed and provides a good picture of what the reporting countries are doing and where their problems lie.

7. The reports were used by agency task managers as inputs into the sectoral and cross-sectoral documents being presented to the Commission at its third session. Regrettably, no reports were received by the deadline, and thus the sectoral and cross-sectoral documents reflect data received from only a very few countries.

8. As mentioned above, the matrices covering the sectoral presentations have been prepared to provide a quick visual picture. The matrices are based primarily on information provided for the third session of the Commission. However, in 1994 a few countries submitted national versions of Agenda 21 or comprehensive reports, and information gleaned from them relevant to the 1995 review has been included. The information provided by a number of Governments in the 1995 reports is very specific. In some cases, it is immediately obvious that the reports have been completed by the departments most directly concerned and, in these cases, very detailed information has been submitted. The Secretariat found that information submitted in 1994 was, generally speaking, more difficult to quantify.

II. CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

9. Inputs from national reports have been included in the cross-sectoral reports. Annex I of the present report provides an updated summary of key coordination mechanisms, their membership or composition and their mandates. The most important national level follow-up actions have also been listed. By

the beginning of March 1995 information on national coordination and structures had been received from 74 countries. It is evident that many legislative and organizational matters are being dealt with to address issues related to Agenda 21 through sustainable development strategies, plans and legislation. A number of countries indicate that the Agenda 21 structure makes it difficult to report on funding since the criteria commonly used for reporting on development assistance (criteria established by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)) are not easily converted. Several developing country reports suggest that coordination efforts among aid organizations and programmes could be improved. The sectoral matrices also reflect the participation of relevant major groups in the national processes. The information provided in the national submissions does not always give details of such participation, but on the whole major groups appear to be consulted or at least given an opportunity to provide comments and inputs.

III. 1995 SUMMARIES AND FINDINGS ON SECTORAL ISSUES

Chapter 10. Integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources

10. This is an "umbrella" chapter for the other land chapters under review in 1995. Its only programme area deals with the reorganization and, where necessary, strengthening of the decision-making structure, including existing policies, planning and management procedures. It does not deal with the operational aspects of planning and management, which are covered under the sectoral programmes that follow. The matrix for the chapter reflects its specific nature. A few of the countries reporting have addressed the integration of land resources fully, but the majority of countries appear to be in the midst of the review process. A few developing countries lack or show gaps in capacity and funding.

11. Federal Governments such as the United States of America, Canada and Germany have indicated in their reports that they have difficulty in providing information on actions that have been decentralized to state and community levels.

Chapter 11. Combating deforestation

12. Of the countries reporting on chapter 11, eight have rated combating deforestation as a very high national priority. Five of these countries are industrialized. Seven countries give the subject low national priority. In several countries giving high priority to this chapter, deforestation is not a national concern. All but three countries appear to have national plans or strategies covering the sector, and these plans have been integrated into a broader national plan. Nearly all of the countries have reviewed their plans or strategies since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992, and in all but one country relevant major groups have been involved in the process. Developing countries, to a varying degree, have reported national funding and capacity constraints. Some industrialized countries also indicate funding constraints, most likely arising from the general economic

slow-down, cut-backs and streamlining. Whether or not this has had an impact on deforestation is difficult to determine.

13. Among developing countries, agricultural encroachment ranks highest as a sectoral concern, with logging, urban encroachment and the need for fuelwood listed as serious in some cases. The industrialized countries as a whole report very few serious problems in the forestry sector, except for one country, which faces problems with air pollution and urban encroachment as well as the natural elements.

14. Several developed countries and a few developing countries whose forests play a significant role in the national economy have submitted reports and annexes that are qualitatively impressive.

Chapter 12. Combating desertification and drought

15. Desertification is not an issue for the developed countries that reported, with the exception of the United States of America, which reports that approximately 37 per cent of its land area could be described as a desert area or an area prone to desertification. The United States does not have a specific strategy for the sector and the report indicates some capacity constraints.

16. Nine developing countries have provided detailed information and identified their most serious concerns. They report problems with capacity and funding; as a consequence, the monitoring of soil and land degradation is poor. The most commonly reported factors impacting on desertification appear to be grazing and the demand for fuelwood.

17. Most countries seem to involve local community groups in the national planning process. Chile, Turkey and Uganda have assigned high or very high national priority to desertification issues. Namibia states that 85 per cent of its land area is covered by desert. As of 1 March 1995, 100 countries and the European Union had signed the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought. Of the developing countries that have reported, nearly all have signed the Convention.

Chapter 13. Sustainable mountain development

18. Three industrialized countries and 11 developing countries have addressed chapter 13 (six in great detail). Seventy-seven per cent of Switzerland consists of mountain areas, and national legislation is in preparation. Mountain areas in Switzerland and Japan are of very high national priority. Switzerland reports some constraints with funding and national capacity. Japan, Switzerland and France consider soil erosion, flooding and avalanches to be serious problems.

19. Of the developing countries, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Malaysia, Turkey, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania consider sustainable mountain development to be of high or very high priority. Of these, Colombia, Cuba and the United Republic of Tanzania have legislation addressing mountain

development, either specifically or as part of forest legislation. Colombia and the United Republic of Tanzania report national funding and capacity constraints and poor physical monitoring. Physical monitoring in other developing countries is also weak. Soil erosion, flooding, avalanches and earthquakes are listed as serious problems, but quantifiable data are scarce.

Chapter 14. Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development

20. Most of the countries reporting consider sustainable agriculture and rural development to be of very high priority.

21. All the developed countries appear to have well integrated strategies and plans for sustainable agriculture and rural development. European Union members frequently refer to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The numerous programme areas under the chapter have been or are being addressed in full by all developed countries.

22. Most of the developing countries also have national plans, legislation or strategies, but the implementation rate of the various programme areas is lower. Mozambique and Uganda reflect constraints in capacity and implementation.

Chapter 15. Conservation of biological diversity

23. All but one of the countries reporting give high or very high priority to the conservation of biological diversity. Most have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity. Information on national capacity and funding is sketchy, perhaps because in the national context biodiversity is very often covered under other chapters.

24. Habitat destruction is the most frequently reported problem affecting the conservation of biodiversity, followed by over-harvesting.

25. As of 1 March 1995 the Convention on Biological Diversity had been ratified by 114 members.

IV. FUTURE REPORTING TO THE COMMISSION

26. Based on the decision taken at the second session of the Commission, guidelines covering the fourth session (1996) will be made available to Member States by the Secretariat at the end of the present session for those chapters of Agenda 21 that will be reviewed in 1996.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex II.

Annex I

NATIONAL LEVEL COORDINATION OF AGENDA 21 ACTIONS

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
ALGERIA ('94)	• Commission Nationale d'Environnement et de Développement Durable (National Commission for E and SD), attached to the Ministry of Universities and Scientific Research which is part of the Ministry of Environment (Jan. 94). • Conseil Economique et Social (Economic and Social Council) comprising a Land Management and Environment Commission (Oct. 93). • Within the Agency for the Promotion of Investments, a facility (guichet) has been established (Oct. 93).	• Intersectoral commission composed of ministries, 15 representatives of ecological associations, representatives from agencies in charge of E protection, and personalities in the E field (Jan. 94).	• To analyse and evaluate the results and impact of progress in the intra and interregional balances as well as in the decentralization on the improvement of lifestyles of population and E (Oct. 93). • This facility will examine, among others, that investment conditions respect the protection of the E.	• In November 1992, the Presidents of Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Tunisia and the King of Morocco signed the Charter of the Maghreb on E. This Charter defines a strategy and measures to protect the E. in a sustainable way in the Maghreb. • Several decrees have been passed in the water, climate and toxic wastes sectors.
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA ('94)	• Ministry of Economic Development.			

Commonly used abbreviations:
E = Environment (al)
SD = Sustainable Development

NB: This table is not all-inclusive. It contains only key mechanisms and activities.

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
AUSTRALIA ('94)	• Intergovernmental Committee on Ecologically Sustainable Development (ICESD).	• Political body. The ICESD was established by agreement of the Commonwealth State/Territory and local governments, all of which are members. It provides a forum to monitor and review the implementation of the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (NSESD), Agenda 21, the National Greenhouse Response Strategy and of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment (IGAE).	• The Government completed in 1992 the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (NSESD) and the Greenhouse Response Strategy which: - Seeks out key principles and objectives as well as specific actions to be implemented by all sectors to move towards ecologically SD. - Their goals accord with many of the objectives and activities of Agenda 21.	• A domestic Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment (IGAE) between the Federal State/Territory and local government defines, among others: - The roles, responsibilities and interests of all levels of government in relation to the environment. - It establishes an approach to environmental policy-making and programme implementation which recognizes the need for effective integration of economic and environmental considerations in decision-making processes.
	• Ministerial Councils. Ministers also meet with a range of non-government groups to discuss cross-sectoral and sectoral issues.	• All jurisdictions cooperate through a peak Council of First Ministers called the Council of Australian Governments (COAG). • The COAG is comprised of the Prime Minister and the Premiers and Chief Ministers of the States and Territories.	• There is a range of Ministerial Councils dealing with particular Ministerial responsibilities (planning, forestry, fisheries, etc.). • The Ministerial Councils often deal with issues which are common to, or overlap with, the responsibilities of other Ministerial Councils and they cooperate to develop national and whole-of-Government views in such situations.	
	• NGO Consultative Forum.	• The Forum comprises the three Federal Government Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs, Environment, and Development Cooperation, the Ambassador for the Environment and representatives of 17 major NGOs or councils. The NGO members include representatives of conservation and development groups, business, trade unions, professional organizations, women, youth and indigenous people.		• The Federal Government established the NGO Consultative Forum on International Environmental Issues. • A wide range of other mechanisms to consult NGOs on domestic policy formulation have been established in relation to specific issues.

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COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
AUSTRIA ('94)	• Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. • Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs • Federal Chancellery. • National UNCED Commission.	• List of Federal Ministries involved: Foreign Affairs, Environment, Youth and Family Affairs, Federal Chancellery, Science and Research, Finance, Interior, Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, Women's Affairs, Labour and Social Affairs, Defence, Justice, Education and the Arts, Relations and Administrative Reform, Health, Sports and Consumer Protection, Public Economy and Transport. • Federal Environment Agency. • Para-statal bodies, institutions, academic and private sectors: Trade Union Federation, Chamber of Labour, Association of Industrialists, Federal Economic Chamber, Conference of the Presidents of the Austrian Chambers of Agriculture, representatives of the academic community.	• To prepare the follow-up of UNCED.	• Preparation of the Austrian National Environment Plan aiming to implement long-term planning in Austrian environmental policy through a global strategic approach including all relevant agents. • Adoption of specific legislative measures for implementation of several instruments (e.g. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal) and adoption of mechanisms (e.g. prior informed consent). • Review of specific measures under the principle of sustainability (e.g. eco-labelling, non-discriminatory timber labelling from all sources). • Specific actions oriented towards major groups (e.g. women, NGOs).
BAHRAIN, STATE OF ('94)	• Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) and its Secretariat.	• Members: - Ministries of Health; Commerce and Agriculture; Finance and National Economy; Development and Industry; Information; Education; Water Resources Dept.; Central Municipal Council; Bahrain Centre for Studies and Research (BCSR). • Other listed as involved are: - Major companies; - Bahrain University; - Arabian Gulf University; - Professional societies; - Women's societies and clubs.		

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
BELGIUM ('94)	• National Council for Sustainable Development (established October 1993). Coordinating structure in Flemish Region. Coordinating structure in Walloon Region. Coordinating structure in Brussels/Capital Region.	• Chairman: His Royal Highness Prince Philippe. • Ministers: Prime Minister and 19 Ministers, including the Ministers of Communications and Infrastructure, Economic Affairs and Finance, Science Policy, Science Institutions and Infrastructure, Pensions, etc. • Representatives of energy producers, science circles and NGOs.	• The objectives of the National Council for Sustainable Development are to: - Issue opinions on any measure related to sustainable development that is taken or envisaged by the federal authorities within the scope of their competence, including implementation of the fifth Community programme of action on the environment, Agenda 21, the international conventions on climate change and biodiversity, and any future convention on sustainable development; - Provide a forum for discussion of the content of and modalities for implementing the above-mentioned measures; - Propose studies on any subject related to sustainable development; - Promote the widest possible participation of public and private bodies and of ordinary citizens in the realization of these objectives.	• New amended articles of the Constitution and Special Law of 5.5.93 and 16.7.93 on international relations as they affect regional and federal responsibilities on water, waste, forests, etc.

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
BENIN ('94)	• Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Urban Development pending creation of a National Committee for Sustainable Development as provided for in the Cabinet meeting held on 29-9-93.	• Proposed membership of Committee to be chaired by the Minister of Environment, Housing and Urban Development: - Ministry of Rural Development - Ministry of Planning and Economic Recovery - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation - Ministry of Education - Ministry of Health - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs - Ministry of Culture and Communications - NGOs (environmentalist groups, development associations, women's associations)	• To promote sustainable development through: - Information, education and communication at all levels - Integration of the environmental dimension in development projects - Preparation of national Agenda 21 action plan - Elaboration of national regulations on principal environmental problems - Ratification and implementation of regional and international conventions in the field of the environment.	• National seminar on strategy for the follow-up of outcomes of UNCED (9-13 August 1993) • Establishment in August 1993 of a Committee to prepare a national Agenda 21 action plan based on the environmental action plan • Adoption in June 1993 of the environmental action plan (EAP, launched in April 1992 before the Rio Summit) • Signature on 21 March 1994 at Noordwijk (Netherlands) of an agreement between Benin and the Netherlands on sustainable development
BHUTAN ('94)	• National Environment Commission.	• Ministries and agencies involved: - Ministry of Agriculture; - Department of Forestry; - Bhutan Trust Fund; - Nature Conservation Division; - Royal Society for Protection of Nature; - National Women's Association of Bhutan.		
BOLIVIA ('94)	• Ministry for Sustainable Development and Environment (Decree No. 23660, 12 Oct. 93). • The Secretariat for Planning, along with the Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment, are the entities of the Ministry for SD and E which coordinate the follow-up of Agenda 21.	• Consolidation of activities through specialized under-secretariats of Development Strategies, Land Management, Natural Resources, etc. • The different Ministries: Human Development, Economic Development, SD and E will work together in the implementation of UNCED recommendations.	• The Ministry is in the process of designing a Strategy for Sustainable Development. • The different themes of Agenda 21 are interdisciplinary and require intersectoral coordination.	• Establishment of a new governmental structure for SD and E. • In the process of designing a Strategy for Sustainable Development.

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COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
BRAZIL ('94)	• Interministerial Commission for Sustainable Development. • National Council on the Environment.	• All Ministries under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Planning. • 3 Coordination Mechanisms: - Foreign Affairs. - Climate Change. - Biodiversity. - Provisions to add coordinating mechanisms as need arises.	• Coordination of activities at the federal level in all the Ministries. • To introduce the sustainability component in all political actions of strategies for development.	• Water Resources, Legislation for Integrated Treatment and Management of Fresh Waters of Basins, submitted to Congress (1993). • The National Council on the Environment has undertaken the following activities: - Control of industrial emissions; - Measures related to prohibition of imports of toxic wastes. • Pilot Programme for the Conservation of Tropical Forests of Brazil (World Bank, G-7, and European Union, 1992) by the Ministry of Environment. • Preparation of National Strategy for Biodiversity by the Ministry of Environment (1994). • Development of methodology based on Satellite Monitoring for Observation and Control of Deforestation in Amazonian Region by the Brazilian Space Research Institute (INPE). • Efforts to maintain the National Motor Alcohol Programme in the automobile industry.

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
BURKINA FASO ('95)	• Permanent Secretariat of the National Action Plan for the Environment (PANE)	• Ministerial Committee on PANE Follow-up (CMS) • Interministerial Committee for Technical Coordination (CICT) • Permanent Secretariat of PANE	• Its role is to ensure: - Political support for the national action plan; - Mobilization of funds; - Integration of environmental concerns into social and economic development priorities. • It is responsible for: - Ensuring technical coordination of operations and ongoing evaluation; - Coordinating activities; - Ensuring execution of projects by public and private institutions; - Giving opinions on environmental impact assessments; - Submitting a half-yearly report. • Responsibilities for day-to-day promotion of the national action plan include: - Initiating, promoting and supporting the implementation of PANE; - Ensuring compatibility between development programmes and the need to preserve the environment and its resources; - Observing the guidelines established by CICT and CMS; - Preparing periodic reports on the progress made in implementing PANE to CICT and CMS. • All 12 ministries participate in coordination meetings through members of CICT and analysis and planning departments at the central level. NGOs are represented in these coordination meetings mainly by delegates from their groups.	• The National Action Plan for the Environment (PANE) represents the national strategy in the field of the environment and sustainable development. This policy, which was adopted in 1991 and reviewed in 1993 specifically to include the relevant conclusions of the Rio Conference, constitutes Burkina Faso's national Agenda 21.

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
CAMEROON ('95)	• National Advisory Commission on the Environment and Sustainable Development	• Chaired by the Prime Minister or Minister of the Environment; • A representative of the Prime Minister's Office and a representative of: - the environment and forests; land management; agriculture; industrial and commercial development; animal husbandry; fisheries and animal industries; defence; education; higher education, etc. - the National Assembly; - the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines of Cameroon; - the Chamber of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests; - religious faiths, including the Catholic Church, Protestant churches and Islam; - NGO representatives concerned with issues relating to the environment and sustainable development. • the National Commission is comprised of the following bodies: - Expert committees; - Provincial commissions; - A permanent secretariat headed by the Director in charge of environmental affairs in the Ministry of the Environment, in collaboration with the competent official or officials in the Office of the Prime Minister.	• Includes: - Preparing the draft agenda of the National Advisory Commission; - Preparing the questions to be submitted for its consideration; - Ensuring the follow-up of its recommendations; - Ensuring the coordination of activities related to the implementation of Agenda 21; - Preparing the summary records of meetings and the reports on the implementation of proposals and recommendations.	
CANADA ('94)	• Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). • Round Tables on Environment and the Economy. • Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Intl. Trade and Dept. of Environment.	• Concerned citizens and agencies.	• A forum used to develop common post-UNCED plans.	• The Green Plan, the Government's policy framework and action plan for SD has since 1990 funded many activities and now supports Canada's commitment to Agenda 21.

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
CHILE ('94)	• Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Environment). • Comision Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA). (Commission for Environment)	• CONAMA: Council of Directors chaired by the Minister Secretary-General of the Presidency and with the participation of several Ministries. It has an Executive Director.	• CONAMA: - To propose environmental policies; - To coordinate environmental issues; - To manage systems of environmental impact.	• Legal establishment of CONAMA. • Environmental Law.
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ('94)	• State Council (Chinese Cabinet). • The State Planning Commission. • The State Science and Technology Commission.	• 52 Ministries/Commissions under the State Council. • Management Centre.	• To formulate and implement "China's Agenda 21" and to ensure SD. • Focal point.	• Govt. organized the Ministries and Commissions (see column 2 to the left). • Draft Agenda 21 completed late 1993. • High-level round table to be held July 1994. • The new Management Centre (see column 2 to the left) acts as Secretariat. • China's Agenda 21 was approved by the State Council on 25 March 1994.
COLOMBIA ('94)	• Ministry of Environment, 1993.	• Government: Minister of Environment along with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. • National Department of Planning.	• In charge of the national environmental policy, of renewable resources and ensures the adoption of plans, programmes and projects to guarantee the fulfilment of the rights and tasks of the society in relation with the environment and national patrimony of the nation.	• The Development Plan entitled "Peaceful Revolution" (1990-1994) is the first development plan to include E aspects. • The Constitution (1991) links environment and social and economic development. Law 99 creates (1993): - the Ministry of Environment; - E management throughout the country.
COMMONWEALTH ('94)	• The biennial Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHGOM).	• Senior officials meet in alternate years between CHGOMs. • The Ministerial-level Commonwealth Consultative Group on the E. • Other mechanisms include Ministerial, specialized workshops and seminars, etc.	• To give high-level attention to E and SD issues. • To widen international dialogue and cooperation on E and SD.	• The Ministerial-level group on E met "in the wings of" the 1993 CSD session and is supporting primarily small States, e.g. small islands with their conference, etc. • It plans to meet again in 1994 at the same occasion.

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
COMOROS ('94)	• Interministerial Advisory Committee on the Environment (CICE)	• Composed of: - 20 members; - Ministries of Rural Development, Fisheries and Environment; Public Health; Tourism and Transport; Education; Equipment, Energy, Urban Planning and Housing; Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; the Interior; Islamic Affairs; Planning; Environment. - National Centre for Documentation and Scientific Research; National Police; - National Committee for NGO Coordination; "ULANGA" Nature Association.	• Its role is to improve coordination between government action in the field of the environment and cooperation among the main national actors involved in managing the environment, and to assist the legitimate authorities in the discharge of their national or international responsibilities by issuing opinions on all environment programmes or plans.	

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COSTA RICA ('95)	• National System for Sustainable Development	• Council for Sustainable Development (CADES) coordinated by: - the President of the Republic or his representative; - Ministries of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines; Public Works and Transport; Science and Technology; the Costa Rican Institute of Tourism; - Invitees: Ministry of Rural Development; Costa Rican Petroleum Refinery; Costa Rican Institute of Electricity; Costa Rican Institute of Aqueducts and Sewerage Systems; National Insurance Institute. • National Council for Sustainable Development (CONADES), coordinated by: - the President of the Republic or his representative; - 7 representatives of the Government - 14 representatives of civil society: 7 NGO representatives (1 for each province) 3 private business sector representatives appointed by the Union of Chambers of Commerce 1 representative from the cooperative sector 2 from State universities that are members of the National Council of University Rectors 1 from the National Academy of Sciences • Consultative Technical Commissions • Executive Secretariat of the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN)	• National Government coordinating body • National joint coordinating body in which both Government and civil society participate	• Executive Decree No. 23671 - MIRENEN-MIDEPLAN, of 23 September 1994 created the National System for Sustainable Development (SINADES) as the main organ for coordination and discussion of policies and actions aimed at achieving sustainable development in the country.

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
CUBA ('94)	• The National Commission for the Protection of the Environment and the Rational Use of Natural Resources is attached to the Council of Ministers of the Republic. It has an Executive Secretariat with technical expertise.	• The Executive Secretariat is composed of the Heads of 23 organs of the Central Administration of the State. • Provinces and Municipal Commissions for the Protection of the E are presided by a member of the Government.	• Executes the National System for the Protection of the Environment and monitors its implementation by national sectoral agencies.	Environmental activities started before Rio. Following key relevant instruments: • The National System for the Protection of the Environment. • Act No. 33/81 "Protection of the Environment and Rational Use of Natural Resources" was adopted in the 1970s and subsequently amended. • In Dec. 1992, the Parliament amended art. 27 of the Constitution to integrate the environment and economic and social development stating: - The State protects the environment and the natural resources. - Citizens must contribute to the protection of water, conservation of soils, flora and fauna; Also approved: - The National Programme for E and D is Cuba's Agenda 21. - 14 provincial programmes. - National studies on biodiversity, climate change, etc.
CZECH REPUBLIC ('94)	• Ministry of Environment (1989). • The Focal Point for Coordination of follow-up activities of Agenda 21 is the Czech Environmental Institute.	• Supported by specialized organizations and coordinated by the Agency of the Environment. • Supporting Ministries include Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture. • Charles University and at least 2 NGOs.		
DENMARK ('94)	• Parliament • The Ministries. • Statutory powers for planning and protection of Nature and the environment are to a great extent decentralized to 47 counties and 277 municipal councils.	• Each Ministry is responsible for the assessments it presents to Parliament. • Environmental and business NGOs as well as regional and local authorities are represented in advisory councils and executive boards of appeal set up as part of the system of governance.	• Environmental assessments was made statutory in all legislative work. • Counties and municipal councils have the executive, administrative and supervisory functions in most areas of responsibility.	• Policy report on environmental initiatives (1992): - To safeguard and improve human health, well-being and quality of life. - To protect man and nature against the negative impacts of resource exploitation, production and consumption. - To preserve a richly varied nature. - To ensure qualified Danish involvement in international cooperation on environmental issues.

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ECUADOR ('94)	• Environmental Advisory Commission (Decree No. 1107, 22 Sept. 93).	• The Environmental Advisory Commission is composed of: - The General Secretary for Planning or his/her delegate. - The Minister for Agriculture and/or his/her delegate; the Ministers of Energy and Mining; National Defence; Foreign Affairs and/or their delegates. - Representatives of the production sectors for the Coastal Region and the Galapagos, the High-Lands and the Orient Region. - A representative of the Environment NGOs.	• The Commission ensures/promotes: - National strategies on E to be approved by the President of the Republic. - Participation of different sectors and institutions to fulfil the Ministerial and Interministerial Agreements. - National guidelines on E including administrative and legal aspects. - Participation of the private sector and of the community on E issues. - Coordination and evaluation of the implementation of the programmes undertaken by UNAMA (National Unit for Environment), etc.	• National Plan for Development entitled "Agenda for Development - the Government Action Plan 1993-1996", which formulates policies to deal with "Deterioration of E and Mismanagement of Natural Resources".
EGYPT ('94)	• The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA).	• Authorities and leverages necessary for implementation of the law and its regulations. EEAA has the authority to appoint legal deputies among its staff.	• To implement the National Environmental Action Plan (World Bank and donor community, 1992). • Among the priority actions currently being undertaken are: - Preparation of governorate environmental action plans; - Implementation of priority projects with potentials for replications in other areas in Egypt.	• A draft National Agenda 21 has been recently prepared. It sets the roles of the different government agencies within the framework of the Rio Earth Summit providing strategies and avoiding overlap of responsibilities. • Environmental Units are established in sectoral ministries and at the local government level coordinating with the national body (the EEAA).
ESTONIA ('94)	• Ministry of Environment. • Established by MOE: - the National Council of Sustainable Development; - the Joint Council of Nature Societies on Sustainable Development.	• Ministry reorganized to take over responsibilities for national branches of some former all-Soviet Union organizations: - The Institute of Sea Research was established; - Besides the Forest Department and the Fisheries Department, the Land Department has now been included. • Committees for the Conventions on Climate Change and Biological Diversity have been set up within the Ministry of E.		• The Ministry of E has prepared a draft law of SD (early 1994) covering: - Main principles of SD; - The organization of the government to develop master plans for the most important branches of economy (e.g. energy, transport, agriculture); - Responsibilities of government and local authorities vis-à-vis physical planning in regions.

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ('94) (EUROPEAN UNION)	• The Council.	• Qualified majority (instead of unanimity) has become the rule in many cases for the adoption by the Council, in cooperation with the European Parliament, of environmental measures.	• The central objective of Community policy-making is "sustainable growth respecting the environment"; reinforcing the constitutional basis for EC's E policy and related policies (e.g. public health) introducing fundamental changes in decision-making. • It focuses on 5 key economic sectors (industry, energy, transport, agriculture and tourism); and gives priority to 6 different fields of action. • It examines UNCED follow-up related issues.	• The Treaty on European Union, 1/11/93. • The Fifth Environmental Action Programme "Towards Sustainability", the main principles of which were endorsed by the Council in December 1992 is the EC's main vehicles for implementing the objectives of Agenda 21 and to follow up UNCED. • Progress achieved in integrating E protection requirements into EC's Structural Funds.
	• Joint Environment and Development Working Group of the Council of Ministers.	• Several joint meetings (e.g. of Environment and Energy, Environment and Development and Environment and Transport Ministers) have been held.	• Goal is to provide EC and Member States with information at a European level, enabling measures to protect the E, to assess the results and ensure proper public information about E.	
	• European Environment Agency (soon to be operational).	• The Commission and existing competent bodies in the member States.		
	• a General Consultative Forum.	• Representatives of enterprise, consumers, unions and professional organizations, NGOs, and local and regional authorities.	• Practical implementation and development of common approaches at practical level.	
	• an Implementation Network.	• Representatives concerned with exchange of information.	• Develop mutual understanding and exchange of views on environment policy and measures.	
	• an Environmental Policy Review Group.	• Representatives at Director-General level.		

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FINLAND ('94)	• National Commission on Sustainable Development (est. June 1993).	• Chair: The Prime Minister • Vice-chairmen: Minister of the Environment and Minister for Foreign Affairs • The Executive Committee consists of the above-mentioned, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transport and Communication, and the Secretary-General • The Commission has 51 members (including the Executive Committee) representing the Parliament, ministries, governmental agencies, governmental research institutions, regional and local authorities, academic sector, business sector and producers, interest groups representing different sectors of society, NGOs and mass media.	• To promote and encourage discussion, information and public awareness of SD. • Implementation of SD in accordance with Rio decisions. • Advises on international cooperation to promote SD, in particular within the United Nations and CSD.	• The objective of the Government is to promote the well-being of the citizens through SD based on shared responsibility and equality within and between generations. The Government also aims at strengthening the participation in solving global problems. The Government presented these goals to the Parliament in its report "Charting Finland's Future Options" (Oct. 1993).

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FRANCE **('94)**	• Interministerial Committee on the Environment (CIEN).	• Prime Minister or, by delegation, the Minister of the Environment; • Ministries of Social Affairs, Health and Urban Affairs, the Interior and Land Development, Justice, Defence, Foreign Affairs, Education, the Economy, etc.	• CIEN is responsible for: - Defining, promoting and coordinating the Government's policy in the area of the environment and prevention of major technological and natural risks; - Adopting programmes of action on the integration of environmental concerns into State policies. It ensures, in particular, that the actions of each Ministry are consistent with the Government policies; - Deciding on the utilization of funds from the Quality of Life Intervention Fund.	• Several actions (as reflected in the left columns) to maintain the momentum of Rio. • Several meetings and forums arranged.
	• French Commission on Sustainable Development.	• In addition to its Chairman, the Commission on Sustainable Development consists of 14 members from different sectors of society, who are chosen for their competence. They are appointed for a three-year renewable term by an act of the Prime Minister; • NGOs.	• The Sustainable Development Commission is responsible for: - Establishing the main lines of a lasting development policy; - Submitting to Government recommendations aimed at promoting those guidelines and approaches within the framework of the objectives set at UNCED.	
	• Council for the Rights of Future Generations.	• Chaired by Commander Cousteau and comprising nine persons representing a wide range of disciplines.	• It is, <u>inter alia</u>: - A forum for analysis and recommendations whose independence is guaranteed by the quality and reputation of its members. - The Council considers questions related to the integration of environmental concerns into public policy and their consistency with the objectives set at the Rio Conference.	

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
GEORGIA ('94)	• Working Group on Sustainable Development. • Commission on Environment Protection and Natural Resources, Parliament of Georgia.	• Chairman, Commission on Environment Protection and Natural Resources. • Other ministries and agencies involved: - Ministries of Health Care; Social Security, Labour and Employment; Environment Protection; Trade; Finances; Economy; Foreign Affairs. - Committees of Science and Technology; Foreign Economic Relations. • Also invited: academic, private and NGO organizations.	• The Working Group on Sustainable Development is authorized by the Government to prepare a reply and propose suggestions on Sustainable Development Concept of Georgia.	
GERMANY ('94)	• The Federal Government. • The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) • The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).	• The Federal Chancellor and all Federal Ministries.	• The Federal Government (Bundesregierung) consists of the Federal Chancellor and the Federal Ministers. The Federal Chancellor determines the general policy guidelines. Within the limits set by these guidelines the Federal Ministers conduct the affairs of the departments on their own responsibility in close coordination with other Federal Ministers involved. The BMU and the BMZ are jointly in charge of coordination of the Rio follow-up, particularly the implementation of Agenda 21.	• Report "1994 Environment Report - Policies for Sustainable, Environmentally Sound Development" (spring 1994) will depict implementation of the results of UNCED. • NGO "Forum for Environment and Development", to which representatives of associations active in both of these areas belong. It is supported by the Government.

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HUNGARY ('94)	• Commission on Sustainable Development (est. May 1993).	• Chair: Minister of Environment.	• Interdepartmental coordination of UNCED follow-up. • Evaluates all significant sectoral development plans. • Harmonizes conflicting projections and gives priority to environmental protection. • Plans to address sectoral and cross-sectoral fields in accordance with UNCSD. • Presently evaluating the possible creation of a national framework mechanism of cooperation between Government, Parliament, research institutions, NGOs and the media.	• Government resolution of 7 April 1993 covering: - National programme; - International cooperation; - Principal priorities of SD in R and D programmes and education. • Law of E impact studies. • Gasoline tax use to finance a Special Environmental Fund.
ICELAND ('94)	• The Government. • Interministerial contact group on E affairs (1992). • Inter-ministerial coordination group for the participation in the CSD (1993) (Ministries for Environment, Foreign Affairs, Fisheries).	• A Coordination Committee, chaired by the Secretary-General of the Ministry for the Environment, coordinates the work of 7 task forces with broad-based participation of: - Legislative Assembly; - Government administration; - Local authorities; - Interest groups. • NGOs. • The task forces cover: - Fisheries; agriculture; energy harnessing and industry; transport and tourism; regional development; waste management; environmental education.	• There is a long tradition of consulting relevant interests and NGOs. • The necessary institutional mechanisms for SD are available. • The primary task is to improve working and coordination of existing group. • One aim is to establish a National Environmental Assembly to exchange views of Government, scholars, interest groups, NGOs and political organizations. • Creation of similar assemblies at local levels	• The Government adopted the first national E strategy "Towards Sustainable Development" (Feb. 1993). • Act on E Impact Assessment (1993). • Act on the Obligation of the Govt. to provide the Public with information on E Affairs (1993). • Revision of legislation covering pollution control, nature conservation and physical planning. • Preparation of new Act highlighting key principles of the Rio Declaration on E and D.
INDIA ('94)	• Ministry of Environment and Forests. • The State Governments have established their own Departments of Environment.		• It has wide ranging responsibilities as the apex body within the Government responsible for the subject of environment, forests and wildlife.	• The National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (June 1992) provides the basis for integration and internalization of environmental considerations in the policies and programmes of different sectors.

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IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF ('95)	• Iranian National Committee for Sustainable Development (INCSD), affiliated with the Environmental High Council (EHC)	• Ministries of Jihad-e-Sazandegi, Oil, Energy, Agriculture, Industry, Science and Higher Education, Foreign Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, Plan and Budget Organization, and Department of the Environment. • Sub-Committees: GEF, Biodiversity Conservation Convention, Climate Change Convention.	• Subcommittees work on the related subjects from technical points of view and present the results to the National Committee for final decision, and finally all approvals are submitted to the Environmental High Council (EHC).	
IRELAND ('94)	• Coordination by Department of the Environment and Department of Foreign Affairs.	• Other departments, bodies and NGOs.		
ITALY ('94)	• The Parliament. • The Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE). • Ministry of the Environment. • Commission for the Global Environment.	• Political body. • All ministries.	• Ratifies international conventions. • The CIPE approved in Dec. 1993, the National Plan for SD for Implementation of Agenda 21. The Plan constitutes Italy's response to its international commitments to achieve progress towards integrating environmental protection issues in the process of defining policies. • The CIPE decision provides for the creation of an interministerial committee to monitor progress in the Plan's implementation, coordinate the collection of data on operational projects, and prepare an annual status report on Agenda 21 objectives.	• The National Plan for Sustainable Development in Implementation of Agenda 21 is the first programme linking the nation's economic targets to environmental quality factors in pursuit of sustainable development.

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JAPAN ('94)	• Central Environment Council. • Council of Ministers for Global Environment Conservation.	• Council members are appointed by the Prime Minister from the academic community or those having expertise or experience in the area of environmental conservation (including scientists, businessmen, NGO members, etc.). • Members of relevant ministries and agencies (director-general level) assist the Council. • Chairperson: Prime Minister and other designated Ministers concerned with global environmental conservation.	• To study and discuss basic matters with regard to environmental conservation in response to the consultation by the Prime Minister. • To study and discuss important matters with regard to environmental conservation. • To promote effective and comprehensive measures for global environmental conservation by ensuring close contact between relevant ministries and agencies.	• Environmental issues rest on two laws: - The Basic Act for Environmental Pollution Control (1967), and - The Nature Conservation Act (1972). • The Basic Environment Act of November 1993 promotes wide-ranging measures regarding E conservation in a comprehensive well-planned manner and promotes international activities.
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF ('94)	• The Government. • The Ministerial Committee for the Global Environment.	• Chaired by the Prime Minister.	• The Committee sets policy targets and draws concrete action plans within the realistic time-frame for follow-up measures to UNCED, as recommended in Agenda 21.	• The Government established the Comprehensive Measures for Global Environmental Conservation which: - Identifies policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of Agenda 21; - Includes plans and goals for domestic environmental improvement, through application of economic instruments based on the polluter pays principle. • The Government is giving priority to the establishment of legal and institutional framework: - Several laws have been passed and some, including the Basic Environmental Policy Act, are in the process of revision. • Since December 1993, more than 150 NGOs have been actively carrying out research, campaigns and other social activities to promote E conservation across the nation. • News media coverage on E issues has dramatically increased. • The Federation of Korean Industries came forward with the Business People's E Declaration in May 1992.

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KUWAIT ('95)	• General Department of Technical Cooperation in Ministry of Planning in cooperation with the Environment Protection Council	• All governmental bodies members of the Environment Protection Council: - Ministries of Planning, Health, Electricity and Water, Public Works, Oil, Information, Commerce and Industries, Social Affairs and Labour, Education, Communication, Interior, Municipality, General Department for Shuaiba Area Authority. • Chairperson: Minister of Health • Public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries; Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research; Kuwait University • Environment Protection Society.	• Coordination, follow-up and evaluation of all activities between Government of Kuwait and all specialized agencies and organizations, including activities related to sustainable development and environment.	
MALAWI ('94)	• Department of Research and Environmental Affairs.	• Other Ministries and agencies involved: - Treasury; - Ministries of Justice; Trade and Industry; - Departments of Economic Planning and Development; Forestry; Meteorology; National Parks and Wildlife. • Council for NGOs.		
MALAYSIA ('94)	• National Development Council expanded in August 92 to include Ministers responsible for environment and conservation. • MEXCOE consisting of Federal and State ministers responsible for E affairs, meets regularly.	• Chair: Prime Minister. • Committees coordinate national activities related to international conventions. • The Government "promotes the involvement and consultation of major groups including NGOs".	• Oversee Agenda 21 implementation. • Committees oversee work on conventions on: - Biodiversity; climate change; Montreal Protocol; Basel Convention; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES); International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA); safety of life at sea conventions.	• The Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991-95) and the Second Outline Perspective Plan (OPP2) (1991-2000) as well as the New National Development Policy and Sectoral Policies provide the basis for national action. Efforts are being undertaken to integrate existing policy objectives into a National Environmental Policy (NEP) to enhance E and foster SD. • Emerging issues which may require new legislation have been examined by an E Law Review Committee.

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MARSHALL ISLANDS ('94)	• Cabinet.	• Chaired by the President.	• A draft Cabinet paper suggests that the President create a task force to review the suggested criteria for considering all new development projects and propose a national strategy for SD. • Participants in this initial process recommend that the President begin this process by holding seminars on SD for his Cabinet, government officials and private citizens.	
MEXICO ('94)	• Secretaria de Desarrollo Social (SEDESOL). (Ministry for Social Development)	• SEDESOL is the intersectoral coordination mechanism along with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The various ministries involved in the different chapters of Agenda 21 participate in this mechanism.	• To evaluate the implementation of Agenda 21. • To prepare reports related to Agenda 21.	• Publication and distribution to citizens of Agenda 21. • Ratification of conventions on climate change and biodiversity. • Preparation of national reports on the state of the environment. • The National Institute for Ecology is undertaking a study on eco-labelling of chemical products. • General ecological land management for sustainable land use. • Studies of the National System for the Protection of Natural Resources and the establishment of biological belts in specific areas. • Environmental educational projects for technicians in high schools. • Programme for social policy "Programme for 100 Cities" for SD. • Purification and rationalization programmes on freshwater use at the national level as part of the National Water Act (2.12.92). • The new General Education Act (1993) includes the curriculum reform for primary education to integrate environment and development.

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MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF ('95)	• Presidential Committee for Environment and Development, Department of Health Services	• Composition: - Secretary of Health Services (Chairperson); - Secretary of External Affairs (member); - Secretary of Resources and Development (member); - Secretary of Education (member); - Special Assistant to the President for National Planning (member). • Ministries/agencies involved: - Departments of External Affairs; Resources and Development; Health Services; Education; and Office of Planning and Statistics. • College of Micronesia • NGOs: - Micronesian Island Conservation (MIC) - Micronesian Seminar - Micronesian Women's Caucus - The Nature Conservancy	• Serves as a special advisory committee to the President on sustainable development matters.	
MOLDOVA ('95)				• The National Environmental Action Programme is under preparation and the presentation of the first version is scheduled for January-February 1995. One of the provisions of this programme is the establishment of a National Council on Sustainable Development subordinate to the President of the Republic of Moldova and a Division on Sustainable Development in the Government. • A non-governmental Association on Ecological Management and Sustainable Development was created in 1994 and has begun to function.

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MONGOLIA ('95)	• National Committee on Sustainable Development • Sustainable Development Network	• Ministries for nature and environment; national development board (planning organization), ministry of agriculture and food; education and science. • Institute of water problems, of land management, research institute of hydrometeorology and some related research institutes of Academy of Science and private companies. • Several NGOs such as Mongolian women's federation; Mongolian association on conservation of Nature and Environment; Mongolian Chamber of Commerce. All above-mentioned organizations are included in the Network whose role is to coordinate all activities related to sustainable development, including Agenda 21 issues.		
MOROCCO ('94)	• Office of the Under-Secretary of State for Environmental Protection. • National Council on the Environment (CNE), 1980: - National Commission on Sustainable Development; - National Committee for the Prevention of Natural Disasters; - National Committee to Combat Desertification. • Higher Council on Water and Climate.	• Under the auspices of His Majesty the King. It comprises representatives of all those who play a part in the management of water resources (administrations, users, local communities, industries, etc.).	• Responsible for coordinating internal efforts of the many departments concerned with protecting the environment. • Defines the broad guidelines of national water policies.	• In order to strengthen the actions of these structures, an appropriate legal framework was necessary. The establishment, under the auspices of CNE, of a legal committee has become the cornerstone of this objective. The Committee has thus been charged with the updating and harmonizing of existing legal and regulatory texts with a view to standardizing the legal framework for environmental protection.

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MYANMAR ('94)	• National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA) is the focal point and coordinating agency.	• The NCEA is assisted by the: - Committee for Tree Planting; - Committee for Monitoring; - Committee for Efficient Use of Energy; - Committee for Public Information.	• Currently formulating a comprehensive national environmental policy and strategy for Myanmar. • Planning environmental GRID database.	• New Forest law. • Nationwide afforestation campaign. • Poverty alleviation programmes and development of border areas. • Existing environmental laws are being reviewed.
NAMIBIA ('95)	• Directorate of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.	• Different Ministries participate: - Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development; Trade and Industry; Land, Ressettlement and Rehabilitation; - Wildlife Society; - Earth Life of Namibia; - Namibia Business Forum on the Environment; - Pharmaceutical Association of Namibia; - University of Namibia; • NGOs: - Integrated Rural Development and Conservation; - Naye Naye Foundation.	• The Directorate of Environmental Affairs is responsible for: - Environmental Planning; - Environmental Protection; and - Environmental Conservation both within the Ministry and at the national level. The main objectives of the Directorate are to: - Promote sustainable development; - Protect biotic diversity; - Maintain ecological life-support systems; - Democratize environmental management; - Educate the Namibian public to environmental issues; - Promote the training of Namibians in the field of environmental management.	• Creation of the new Directorate of Environmental Affairs within the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to take on broad environmental responsibility.

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NETHERLANDS ('95)	• A formal coordination mechanism for SD does not exist. Closer to this is the drafting process of the National Environmental Policy Plan (NEPP).	• Prior to publication of the NEPP intensive discussions are held with all those concerned, both within and outside government. The NEPP is signed by the Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment, the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, the Minister of Transport, Public Works and Water Management and the Minister for Development Cooperation. • A large number of NGOs from all major groups are involved in many of these coordination mechanisms.	• The NEPP is the equivalent of a national strategy on sustainable development.	• The first National Environment Policy Plan (NEPP), 1989-1990. • The Second National Environment Policy Plan (Dec. 1993, adopted by Parliament, Mar. 1994) promotes sustainable consumption production patterns based on Agenda 21. • Government has translated Agenda 21 for wide distribution. • A study of Dutch international policy and its compatibility with UNCED discussed in Parliament, 1993. • NEPP 2 provides a picture of economic and financial consequences of environmental policy and impact on environmental space. • Green Structure Plan. • Transport Structure Plan. • Multi-Year Programme on Infrastructure and Transport. • Third policy Document on water management. • Nature Policy Plan. • Follow-up document on energy savings, etc.
NEW ZEALAND ('94)	• Central and local Government. • Interdepartmental Committee.	• Ministries and Departments involved: - Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade; for the Environment; Forestry; Agriculture and Fisheries; Commerce; Research, Science and Technology; Maori Development, etc.; - Departments of Conservation; Health. • Also involved: Crown Research Institutes and informal consultations with NGOs.	• Analysis of domestic policies and practices carried out by 30 government departments. Most of the policies are consistent with Agenda 21. Further action in some areas is being undertaken to achieve the objectives of the recent institutional and legislative reforms.	• The Strategy for the follow-up to UNCED acknowledges that the Government plays a pivotal role as a facilitator and catalyst in encouraging ownership of Agenda 21 by all stakeholders. The primary aims of this Strategy are to: - Promote understanding of, commitment to, and ownership of the outcomes of UNCED, particularly Agenda 21, amongst all stakeholders. - Foster the development of partnerships between the major stakeholders in order to implement Agenda 21. - Promote an integrated and coordinated response to the recommendations in Agenda 21 by the Government, as well as in the NGO sector.

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NIGER ('95)	• National Committee for UNCED Follow-up (COMNAT)	• Coordinator, representative of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Environment, Department of the Environment, appointed full time; • One representative from each of the following departments/ministries: - Department of Water Resources, Rural Engineering, Fauna and Fisheries; - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Public Health; Mining and Energy; Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; Social Development, Population and the Advancement of Women; Finance and Planning; Trade and Transport; Equipment, Housing and Land Development. • Natural Resources Management Unit; • NGOs; • Rural Code Secretariat; • Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control.	• COMNAT is responsible for: - Preparing national Agenda 21 dossiers of Niger's priorities in the field of the environment and development; - Serving as a focal point and liaison for the negotiation of the International Convention to Combat Desertification; - Coordinating all post-UNCED activities; - Preparing dossiers for signature and the ratification of conventions and protocols; - Helping to promote awareness and to disseminate information to the public on matters pertaining to the environment and sustainable development.	• COMNAT will shortly be given responsibility for elaborating, implementing and following up the National Framework Programme on the Environment and Sustainable Development. This framework programme will define policies and strategies and will identify the thematic or sectoral subprogrammes for sustainable development. • COMNAT will be expanded to include several representatives of civil society and academic and research institutions.

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NORWAY ('94)	• Two coordinating bodies for the implementation of Agenda 21: - The Committee for Sustainable Development, and	• Chaired by the Prime Minister. Members: Prime Minister and the Ministers of: Environment, Transport and Communications, Industry and Energy, the N. Society for Conservation of Nature, N. Confederation of Trade Unions, Confederation of N. Business and Industry and N. Association of Local Authorities.	• To discuss matters of common interest concerning environment policy.	• Norway's environmental legislation has been significantly strengthened since the establishment of the Ministry of Environment. Many of the acts have been amended several times to keep abreast with changing environmental problems.
	- The Committee for International Environmental Questions.	• Chaired by the Minister of Environment: Members: Prime Minister's Office and the Ministries of: Foreign Affairs, Environment, Petroleum and Energy, Transport and Communications, Finance, Fisheries, Agriculture, and the same organizations as above as well as the Research Council of Norway and N. Forum for Environment and Development.	• This Committee is supervising the follow-up of Agenda 21, with special focus on the national implementation.	
PAKISTAN ('94)	• Cabinet level implementation committee for National Conservation Strategy (NCS). • The NCS Section of the Environment and Urban Affairs Division (EUAD) acts as Secretariat.	• Supporting technical institutions. • A new independent Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) policy analysis. • Pakistan E Protection Agency (PEPA). • Local institutions; NGOs and other voluntary bodies. • Journalists' Resource Centre for the E (JRC). • 5 other established research institutes.	• To conduct technical and policy analysis. • To help with communications strategy for public awareness.	• The national conservation strategy is a strategy for sustainable development arrived at through a process of partnership between many groups, organizations and individuals inside and outside Government.

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PERU ('95)	• National Council on the Environment (CONAM), Act of 16 December 1994	• Comprises government, regional, local and private sector representatives. • An environmental network exists in Peru made up of NGOs which actively participate in the work of the national commissions responsible for sustainable development and the various environment-related issues.	• Principal national policy-setting body in the field of the environment.	
	• National Commissions on: Biological Diversity, Climate Change and the Ozone Layer, Desertification, World Environment Fund, Sustainable Development of Mountain Areas, Sustainable Development, Toxic Wastes and Environmental Health.	• The National Commissions are made up of representatives from the Government, private and NGO sectors.	• These national commissions formulate Peru's policies with due regard for the corresponding chapters of Agenda 21. • The National Commission on Climate Change and the Ozone Layer is implementing a programme on the ozone layer and designing retrofitting projects.	
	• Working groups on sustainable mountain development and a working group on sustainable development.	• Both groups are made up of representatives of the Government, private and NGO sectors.	• Responsible for the elaboration of a national programme on sustainable development of the Andes in Peru and the preparation of the National Report for the Commission on Sustainable Development, respectively.	

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POLAND ('94)	• Parliament. • National Commission for Ecodevelopment (being formed).	• High governmental level. • NGO participation.	• The document "Ecological Policy of the Country" accepted by the Parliament sets out: - The principles of ecodevelopment and the ways in which the economy of the State may be reconstructed to ensure that these principles are realized; - The organization of environmental protection and of the systems of authority and responsibility; - Priorities for protection of the environment in the short, medium and long terms; - The tools of ecological policy; - The policy directions for international cooperation.	• The "National Commission for Ecodevelopment": - Is to be a forum which will rule upon, and coordinate, undertakings at government level. - It will consider the implementation of policy in the industrial, energy, transport, agricultural, spatial, communal, privatizational and health sectors as well as programmes for development and restructuring, and the realization of international obligations whilst taking into account the principles of ecodevelopment.
PHILIPPINES ('94)	• Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD).	• The PCSD is composed of representatives of 16 line agencies of the Government and 7 members from the non-governmental communities. The Secretary of Social Economic Planning and Director-General of the Countries National Planning Agency - The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) serves as Chairperson. The Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) serves as Vice-Chairperson. • The Council is supported by 4 Committees which correspond to the four major sections of Agenda 21: - The Committee on Social and Economic Dimensions; - The Committee on the Conservation and Management of Resources for Development; - The Committee on strengthening the role of major groups; - The Committee on the means of implementation. • The Council Secretariat.	• The PCSD has the following mandates among others: - To review and ensure the implementation of national commitments to SD principles made at the UNCED; - To establish guidelines and mechanisms to concretize and operationalize the SD principles embodied in the Rio Declaration, UNCED, National Conservation Strategy, and the Philippine Agenda 21, and to incorporate them in the medium-term Philippine Development Plan at both the national and local levels; - Provide direction in the form of policy reforms, programmes and new legislation to address continuing and emergent issues and to chart future actions related to E and D. • Provides technical and administrative support to the Council on all matters related to E and SD.	• Among the initiatives undertaken by the Council are: - Incorporation of the principles of Agenda 21 into the development plans and budgets at the national, regional, and local levels; - Measures in support of the move for clean air; - Formulation of the Philippine strategy for biological diversity conservation; - Role of local NGOs/peoples' organizations and lead entities in the implementation of NGO/PO-initiated projects in the Philippines; - Ratification of the Basel Convention.

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PORTUGAL ('94)	• The Government created a project team (1992).	• Participation of all ministries, organizations and bodies of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources.	• The project team submitted the following reports which were approved by the Government: - Strategic Summary: the most relevant aspects for acting on the conclusions of the Earth Summit in Portugal; - Thematic Analysis: proposals for acting on the conclusions of the Earth Summit in Portugal, organized according to actions and measures for each thematic area; - Programme Analysis: restatement of the proposals contained in the thematic analysis, organized according to actions and measures, constituting a preliminary planning framework for the main participants; - Report on the Public Debate: public attitudes and proposals regarding the Rio Conference.	• The Fifth Environmental Programme of the European Communities in singling out five "target sectors" in which such integration should begin straight away, those being industry, energy, transport, agriculture and tourism.
SENEGAL ('95)	• National Commission on Sustainable Development	• The Commission is composed of three subcommissions: for policy guidance; for follow-up to the Rio Conference; and for project review. It is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign and Overseas Senegalese Affairs. The secretariat is provided by the Higher Council on the Environment and Natural Resources. • Approximately 20 ministers make up the Commission. • The academic community, the private sector and NGOs also participate.	• Develop and coordinate the implementation of and follow-up to Agenda 21.	
SLOVAK REPUBLIC ('94)	• The National Committee for Sustainable Development. • For external liaison: Department of International Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	• Ministries and agencies involved: - Ministries of E; Agriculture; Education and Science; • Universities and research institutes; • NGOs.		

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SPAIN ('94)	• A National Commission chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Secretariat of E and Housing was in charge of the preparations for UNCED and continues its work. Interministerial coordinating functions handled by the same bodies. Other institutions are: • The Interministerial Commission of Intl. Coop. (1986); • The Development Assistance Fund Administration; • The Interministerial Climate Commission (1992); • The Advisory Council for the E.	• Different ministerial departments are responsible for environmental issues. • Ministry of Foreign Affairs including all Ministries dealing with international cooperation. • Ministry of Commerce and Tourism and related interested ministries. • It is integrated by all ministerial departments dealing with climate matters. • Promotes participation of organizations representing social interests and high-level officials.	• Secretariat of the State for E functions include: - Design of National E Strategy for SD and rational use of natural resources. - Sectoral coordination of E policy. • Elaborates the annual plan of international cooperation. • Sets criteria to grant credits to developing countries. • Elaborates the national climate plan. • Elaborates policies addressing SD.	• Preparation of a National Environmental Plan which includes four lines of action: - Reduction of major factors of environmental degradation; - Integration of environment in other State policies; - Coordination on land management; - International cooperation and participation in the development of regional and global environmental policies.
SRI LANKA ('94)	• A Central Environment Authority (1981). • Ministry for Environment (1990).	• Other supporting institutional mechanisms: - Land-use Planning Unit in the Ministry of Lands (Coast Development Laws, Development Authority, Forestry Laws);	• The Ministry is trying to find a trade-off between E needs and concerns.	• The Government has passed EIA regulations for projects to conform to E standards. • Rules and Regulations for National Environmental Impact Assessment.

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SUDAN ('95)	• Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources	• Chaired by the Prime Minister and with the participation of different ministries (Agriculture, Natural Resources and Animal Wealth; Irrigation and Water Resources; Health; Education and Scientific Research; Industry and Commerce; Energy and Mining; Justice; Culture and Information; Director-General of Public Investment Corporation • Chairman of the Chamber of Industry; private sector.	• It drafts general policies: - First, natural resources inventories and development to ensure the appropriate management of the resources and their conservation and sustainable use; - Second, environmental conservation in coordination with the appropriate authorities in the states; • And among others: - Coordinates the work of the Council Branches; - Periodically reviews legislation related to natural resources and the environment; - Encourages support and coordinates scientific research in all fields of the environment and natural resources.	
SWEDEN ('94)	• The Government. • The Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources. • Governmental authorities. • Local authorities.	• Political body. • A government department responsible for implementation of SD. • Departments and other authorities. • Local communities and citizens.	• To implement sustainable development throughout society. • The whole society is responsible for SD.	• Rio decisions have been reviewed and commented upon by 165 different bodies/authorities at all levels of society. • A detailed 230-page Government strategy covering all aspects of Agenda 21 was submitted to Parliament (9 Dec.1993) by the Prime Minister and the Environment and Natural Resources Ministers following the above consultations. • The Government intends to review key environment-related legislation during 1994. • Close cooperation within the European Community context and globally with CSD.

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SWITZERLAND ('94)	• Federal Council • Interdepartmental Committee for the Follow-up of Rio, established by the Federal Council, March 1993. • Department of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance, and • Federal Office for the Environment, Forests and Landscape.	• Composed of officials in charge of UNCED portfolio from the private sector who will nominate 2 or 3 representatives from each individual sector; other representatives from the private sector. • To date, 8 working groups have been formed to study specific aspects of UNCED follow-up. They are composed of representatives of the Federal administration and private sector, NGOs active in cooperation and development or environmental protection, commerce, industry and scientific milieux.	• To coordinate sectoral policies in the areas set up in Agenda 21. • Multidisciplinary aiming at sectoral integration and coherent policies. • Analysis of Agenda 21 and its implications for Switzerland. • Both Offices have undertaken an analysis of their policies, programmes and activities relating to Agenda 21. The Federal Office for the Environment publishes a report on the State of the Environment, the changes occurred and the Swiss policy on the environment.	• Federal Environmental Protection Act, January 1985, is being reviewed and will take into account the recommendations of UNCED. • A Swiss Plan of Action for Sustainable Development will be submitted by the Federal Council to Parliament in 1994. This Plan will reflect the Council's intentions regarding specific measures envisaged by Switzerland by the year 2000 in response to Agenda 21.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ('94)	Environment Division Ministry of Planning and Development			

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TUNISIA ('94)	• National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD), by Decree No. 93-206 of 11 October 1993. • Ministry of Environment and Land Management, created in 1993.	• Government: Prime Minister, 11 ministers, representatives from Chamber of Deputies. • Major groups: professional organizations, National Union for Women and some NGOs. • A technical committee, headed by the Minister for Environment and Land Management, assembles high-level officials responsible for environmental questions in each department and sectors. • CNDD Secretariat is headed by the Minister for Environment and Land Management through the Agency for Environmental Protection.	• To elaborate and implement strategy and action plan for sustainable development, the objective being to balance economic and social development with a rational use of natural resources and people in the environment. • To ensure the integration of environmental questions into various policies, strategies and plans dealing with sectoral development, etc. • To address such issues as rights of future generations, consumption patterns, food security, natural resources management, energy, self-reliance, desertification, etc. • Establishes/coordinates programmes implemented by central organs and ministries such as "the National Water Purification Office and ministries dealing with agriculture, national economy, human settlements, etc.	
UGANDA ('94)	• National Environment Action Plan. • Ministry of Water, Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection.	• There is no national umbrella institution to coordinate Agenda 21 implementation. • The following sectoral ministries are involved: - Land, Housing and Urban Development; Natural Resources; Trade and Industry; Health; Finance and Economic Planning; Information; Women in Development; Local Government; Education, Agriculture, etc.		• Policies passed since June 1992 include: - National Shelter Strategy (1992). - Decentralization of Service and Planning. - The Investment Code. - National Strategy for Children (1993), and - White paper on education. • Some 6 other policies are under preparation and some pre-UNCED policies have been assessed and found to be in line with Agenda 21.

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COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
UNITED KINGDOM ('94)	Under the UK Strategy: Government agencies: • High-level Advisory Panel. • UK Round Table. • Citizens' E Initiative. • Department of the Environment. • Foreign and Commonwealth Office. • Overseas Development Administration. • Department of Trade and Industry. • Department of Health. • Department of Transport. • Ministry of Agriculture. • Other Ministries.	• Panel of experts. • Sectoral representatives and groups. • National Committee.	• To advise the Government on strategic issues. • To discuss SD with Ministers. • To "take the message to citizens".	• The UK post-Rio strategy looks 20 years ahead at current trends and emerging problems.
URUGUAY ('94)	• Ministry of Housing, Land Management and Environment.		• Developing a multidisciplinary commission on the theme "Evaluations of Environmental Impact Assessment".	
UNITED STATES ('94)	• President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD) (est. June 1993 by Executive Order). • Government agencies.	• The 25-member council is a partnership of high-ranking representatives from industry, government, environmental, labour and civil rights organizations. • Co-chairs: - The Vice-President and Corporate Director; - The Dow Chemical Company; and the - President, World Resources Institute; - The Council has an Executive Director.	• Serves as Advisory Council to the President. • PCSD examines the critical issues in SD and recommends new national policies. • Six main task forces address the central issues identified (see right column).	• PCSD has identified four central issues for SD in the USA: - Sustainable communities - Energy and transportation - Natural resources management protection - Eco-efficiency • 3 cross-cutting issues - Population and consumption - Education - Tools to stimulate SD.

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
VENEZUELA ('94)	• Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources.	• Government, Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources along with the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers.	• Executes programmes related to the different areas of Agenda 21. • Establishes policy guidelines contained in several laws, in particular the: - Environmental Act (1976). - Land Management Act (1983). - Environmental Crime Act (1992).	• Integral management of freshwater resources. • Land management plans. • National Plan for Protected Areas.
ZAIRE ('95)	• Executive Secretariat of the Interministerial Coordinating Committee (CIC) of the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism.	• The CIC is composed of: - Chairman: the Secretary-General for the Environment and Nature Conservation; - First Vice-Chairman: President-Delegate of the Zairian Institute of Nature Conservation; - Second Vice-Chairman: President-Delegate of the Zairian Office of Radio and Television; - Representatives of the various ministries; - The private sector; - NGOs.	• The mandate of the Executive Secretary of CIC is to: - Organize and implement, in cooperation with the heads of the ministries concerned, all activities to formulate a national policy for the strategic management of the environment, in response to Agenda 21 adopted at the 1992 UNCED. - Provide secretariat services for CIC. - Serve as a focal point for the follow-up and implementation of the decisions and recommendations of UNCED.	• Establishment of the Executive Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for Coordination of the Follow-up and Implementation of the Decisions of UNCED 1992. • This structure also serves as the National Committee on Sustainable Development (CNDD) in accordance with Decree No. 055/CAB/MIN/MECNT/94 of 1 April 1994.

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Annex II

SECTORAL MATRICES

CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

Country	Integrated policy development	Integrated policy instruments	Integrated planning systems	Integrated management systems	Awareness raising	Public participation	Strengthen information systems	National capacity	National funding
AUSTRIA									
BAHAMAS									
BELGIUM									
BOLIVIA	?								
CANADA									
CHILE								?	?
CHINA (94)									
COLOMBIA								?	
CUBA								?	
DENMARK									
ECUADOR									
FINLAND									
FRANCE									
GERMANY									
HUNGARY		?	?						
ICELAND									
IRELAND (94) 1/									
JAPAN									
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF									
MALAYSIA									
MOZAMBIQUE									

National priority given by the country for the chapter	
NA for this chapter	Very High
"	High
"	Medium
"	Low
	No information available / provided

Status indicators	
	Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')
	Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part
	Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')
?	Not clear from information provided
NA	Not applicable/not relevant

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.

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CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

Country	Integrated policy development	Integrated policy instruments	Integrated planning systems	Integrated management systems	Awareness raising	Public participation	Strengthen information systems	National capacity	National funding
NAMIBIA									
NETHERLANDS									
NEW ZEALAND 2/									
NORWAY								?	?
PAKISTAN									
PHILIPPINES								?	?
PORTUGAL (94)				?	?		?		
SRI LANKA (94)									
SWEDEN									
SWITZERLAND						?	?	?	?
TUNISIA									
TURKEY									
UGANDA									
UNITED KINGDOM									
UNITED STATES		?		?	?				
URUGUAY									
EUROPEAN UNION					?		?		

(94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD.

1/ "Green 2000" (Ireland).
2/ New Zealand reported only on chapter 11 (Forests).

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CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy for sector	Sectoral Plan/ Strategy (being) revised Post-Rio	Sector integrated in national plan	Relevant Major Groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Sectoral Concerns							
								Logging	Urban encroach-ment	Air pollution	Acidifica-tion	Agricul-tural encroach-ment	Need for fuel wood	Natural causes	Other
	AUSTRIA		NA												
	BAHAMAS		NA												
	BELGIUM														
	BOLIVIA														
	CANADA														
	CHILE 1/														
?	CHINA (94)			?											
	COLOMBIA														
	CUBA														
	DENMARK 2/			?											
	ECUADOR														
	FINLAND														
	FRANCE						?								
	GERMANY														
	HUNGARY			?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ICELAND		NA												
	JAPAN		?												
	KOREA, REP OF 3/														

	National priority given by the country for the chapter
	Very High
	High
	Medium
	Low
	No information available / provided

	Status indicators
	Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')
	Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part
	Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')
?	Not clear from information provided
NA	Not applicable/not relevant

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.

CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy for sector	Sectoral Plan/ Strategy (being) revised Post-Rio	Sector integrated in national plan	Relevant Major Groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Sectoral Concerns							
								Logging	Urban encroach-ment	Air pollution	Acidifica-tion	Agricul-tural encroach-ment	Need for fuel wood	Natural causes	Other
	MALAYSIA														
	MEXICO (94)														
	MOZAMBIQUE			?								?			
	NAMIBIA														
	NETHERLANDS														
	NEW ZEALAND														
	NORWAY														
	PAKISTAN		NA												
	PHILIPPINES						?								
	PORTUGAL (94)														
	SRI LINKA (94)														
	SWEDEN														
	SWITZERLAND														
	TANZANIA 4/ (94)														
	TUNISIA														
	TURKEY														
	UGANDA				?										
	UNITED KINGDOM					?									
	UNITED STATES 5/					?		5/							
	URUGUAY		NA		?										
	EUROPEAN UNION	NA	NA	NA	?	NA	NA								

(94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD.

1/ Most forests are privately owned. The report is not clear about what forests are covered.
2/ Very high national priority to implementation of sustainable forest management (Denmark).
3/ From "Environmental Protection in Korea, 1994".
4/ Population growth is a primary factor in desertification. One quarter of Tanzania is "seriously threatened by land degradation", (Population, Environment and Development in Tanzania, 1993, p. 41). Information also based on recommendations from national workshop for Agenda 21 held in 1993.
5/ The United States does not keep statistics on the above items. In addition, there is a great opportunity for misinterpreting the questions which makes these difficult to respond to. For example, the urbanization of American society has caused a gain in forest cover. The degree of damage caused by air pollution or acidification is open to question among scientists. In the United States, we now believe fire should not be associated with "forest damage," at least from a biological point of view.

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CHAPTER 12: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

National priority for the sector	Desert areas identified % of total land	Country	National plan/Strategy for sector	Sectoral Plan/ Strategy (being) revised Post-Rio	Desertification convention signed	Desertification issues integrated in national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Sectoral Concerns					
										Meteo and Hydro monitoring status	Soil and Land degradation monitoring status	Fuel Wood demand	Grazing	Improper farming/ land use	Natural causes
NA	NA	AUSTRIA													
		BAHAMAS													
NA	NA	BELGIUM													
	50%	BOLIVIA													
		CANADA													
	82%	CHILE 1/													
		CHINA (94)													
	1.5%	COLOMBIA 2/													
	15%	CUBA													
NA	NA	DENMARK													
		ECUADOR						?			?		?		
NA	NA	FINLAND													
NA	NA	FRANCE													
NA	NA	GERMANY													
		HUNGARY 3/													
NA	NA	ICELAND													
NA	NA	JAPAN													

	National priority given by the country for the chapter
	Very high
	High
	Medium
	Low
	No information available / provided

	Status indicators
	Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')
	Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part
	Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')
?	Not clear from information provided
NA	Not applicable/not relevant

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.

CHAPTER 12: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

National priority for the sector	Desert areas identified % of total land	Country	National plan/Strategy for sector	Sectoral Plan/ Strategy (being) revised Post-Rio	Desertification convention signed	Desertification issues integrated in national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Sectoral Concerns					
										Meteo and Hydro monitoring status	Soil and Land degradation monitoring status	Fuel Wood demand	Grazing	Improper farming/ land use	Natural causes
NA	NA	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF													
NA	NA	MALAYSIA													
		MOZAMBIQUE													
	85%	NAMIBIA													
NA	NA	NETHERLANDS													
NA	NA	NORWAY													
	15%	PAKISTAN													
NA	NA	PHILIPPINES													
		PORTUGAL (94)													
NA	NA	SWEDEN													
NA	NA	SWITZERLAND													
	25%	TANZANIA 4/ (94)													
	15%	TURKEY 5/													
	25%	UGANDA													
NA	NA	UNITED KINGDOM													
	37%	UNITED STATES 6/													
		URUGUAY													
		EUROPEAN UNION													

(94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD.

1/ Desertification is given "low" priority - it should be "very high" (Chile).
2/ Government has consulted with civil society – report reflects both sides not always agreeing (Colombia).
3/ "Hungary is situated in a climatic zone predisposed to drought"..... , "devastating droughts occurred very seldom". Long term climate trends seem to indicate increasing droughts (Hungry).
4/ Population growth is a primary factor in desertification. One quarter of Tanzania is "seriously threatened by land degradation", (Population, Environment and Development in Tanzania, 1993, p. 41). Information also based on recommendations from national workshop for Agenda 21 held in 1993 (Tanzania).
5/ Some 375,000 Km^2 are described as areas in danger of desertification (Turkey).
6/ Area susceptible to desertification (1982, 37%; 1992, 37%) (USA).

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CHAPTER 13: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

National Priority for the sector	Mountain areas identified % of total land area	Country	National plan/ Strategy for sector	Sectoral plan/ Strategy/ Legislation (being) revised Post-Rio	Sustainable mountain development integrated in national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Watershed issues with international impact	Regional cooperation on watershed management	Sectoral Concerns				
											Meteo monitoring	Hydro monitoring	Physical monitoring	Soil erosion	Flooding/ Avalanches/ Landslides/ Earthquakes
	67%	AUSTRIA													
NA	NA	BAHAMAS													
NA	NA	BELGIUM													
	?	BOLIVIA													
		CANADA							?						
	75%	CHILE													
	66%	CHINA (94) 1/													
	37%	COLOMBIA 2/													
	16%	CUBA													
NA	NA	DENMARK													
	100%	ECUADOR													
NA	NA	FINLAND													
	20%	FRANCE													
	3%	GERMANY													
NA	NA	HUNGARY													
	50%	ICELAND				NA			NA	NA					NA
		JAPAN 3/													

National priority given by the country for the chapter	
	Very high
	High
	Medium
	Low
	No information available / provided

Status indicators	
	Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')
	Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part
	Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')
?	Not clear from information provided
NA	Not applicable/not relevant

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.

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CHAPTER 13: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

National Priority for the sector	Mountain areas identified % of total land area	Country	National plan/ Strategy for sector	Sectoral plan/ Strategy/ Legislation (being) revised Post-Rio	Sustainable mountain development integrated in national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Watershed issues with international impact	Regional cooperation on watershed management	Sectoral Concerns				
											Meteo monitoring	Hydro monitoring	Physical monitoring	Soil erosion	Flooding/ Avalanches/ Landslides/ Earthquakes
		KOREA, REPUBLIC OF				?									
	10%	MALAYSIA							NA	NA					
		MOZAMBIQUE 4/													
NA	NA	NAMIBIA													
NA	NA	NETHERLANDS													
		NORWAY 5/												NA	NA
		PAKISTAN 3/													
NA	NA	PHILIPPINES													
NA	NA	SWEDEN													
	77%	SWITZERLAND													
NA	NA	TANZANIA (94)													
		TURKEY													
		UGANDA													
NA	NA	UNITED KINGDOM													
		UNITED STATES													
NA	NA	URUGUAY													
		EUROPEAN UNION													

94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD.

1/ Two thirds of China's territory consists of hills and mountains. China's Agenda 21 does not specifically address chapter 13.
2/ Colombia has consulted widely with universities and NGOs - hence the report often reflects diverse opinions.
3/ Legislation covered under Forestry and/or other legislation (Japan, Pakistan).
4/ No national priority (Mozambique).
5/ Mountain systems not used as a frame of reference as such in the management of ecosystems. (Norway)

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CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy for sector	National Plan/ Strategy (being) revised Post-Rio	Sector integrated in national plan	Relevant Major Groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	% of programme Areas Addressed					National SARD policy	Statistics provided
								0	25	50	75	100		
	AUSTRIA													
	BAHAMAS		?	?	?	?								
	BELGIUM													
	BOLIVIA	?	?	?		?	?							
	CANADA													
	CHILE		NA			?	?							
	CHINA		?		?	?	?							
	COLOMBIA						?							
?	CUBA		?	?	?	?	?							
	DENMARK[1/]													
?	ECUADOR	?	?	?										
	FINLAND													
	FRANCE[2/]				?	?	?							
	GERMANY[3/]													
	HUNGARY		?	?	?	?	?							
	ICELAND													
	IRELAND[4/] (94)													
	ITALY[4/] (94)													
	JAPAN[5/]													

	National priority given by the country for the chapter
	Very high
	High
	Medium
	Low
	No information available / provided

	Status indicators
	Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')
	Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part
	Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')
?	Not clear from information provided
NA	Not applicable/not relevant

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.

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CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy for sector	National Plan/ Strategy (being) revised Post-Rio	Sector integrated in national plan	Relevant Major Groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	% of programme Areas Addressed					National SARD policy	Statistics provided
								0	25	50	75	100		
	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF													
	MALAYSIA[6]													
	MOZAMBIQUE			NA										
	NAMIBIA													
	NETHERLANDS		NA											
	NORWAY													
	PAKISTAN													
	PHILIPPINES													
?	SRI LANKA (94)		?	?	?	?	?							
	SWEDEN		NA											
	SWITZERLAND				?									
	TANZANIA (94)			?	?	?	?							
	TURKEY													
	UGANDA													
	UNITED KINGDOM[4]													
	UNITED STATES[7]													
	URUGUAY		NA	NA		?	?							
	EUROPEAN UNION[4]					NA	NA							

(94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD

1/ All programme areas addressed (or NA) (Denmark)
2/ Chapter programme areas implemented or being implemented
3/ Guidelines not entirely suitable to situation in Germany. Most issues have been completed/addressed at lease in part.
4/ European Union Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
5/ National priority described as "important" (Japan)
6/ See chapter 10 chart (Malaysia)
7/ Most of the programmes are addressed but information provided does not match Agenda 21 structure. Farm bill of 1990 (USA).

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CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy or legislation for sector	Baseline survey done	Sectoral Plan/ Strategy/ legislation (being) revised Post-Rio	Biodiversity intgrated into national plan	Biodiversity convention ratified	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Access to biotechnology through international cooperation	Sectoral Concerns				
											Habitat destruction	Pollution	Over harvesting	Inappropriate introduction of foreign species	Other
	AUSTRIA														
	BAHAMAS	?													
	BELGIUM 1/						?								
	BOLIVIA	?													
	CANADA 2/														
	CHILE	?					?								
?	CHINA (94)		?						?						
	COLOMBIA 3/														
	CUBA						?			?					
	DENMARK														
	ECUADOR			?											
	FINLAND														
	FRANCE														
	GERMANY														
?	HUNGARY 4/										4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	ICELAND														
	INDIA 5/														
	IRELAND (94)														
	JAPAN	?		?											
	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF														

National priority given by the country for the chapter	
	Very high
	High
	Medium
	Low
	No information available / provided

Status indicators	
	Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')
	Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part
	Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')
?	Not clear from information provided
NA	Not applicable/not relevant

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.

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CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy or legislation for sector	Baseline survey done	Sectoral Plan/ Strategy/ legislation (being) revised Post-Rio	Biodiversity convention ratified	Biodiversity integrated into national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Access to biotechnology through international cooperation	Sectoral Concerns				
											Habitat destruction	Pollution	Over harvesting	Inappropriate introduction of foreign species	Other
	MALAYSIA														
	MOZAMBIQUE														
	NAMIBIA													?	
	NETHERLANDS			NA											
	NORWAY														
	PAKISTAN								?	?					
	PHILIPPINES 6/														
	PORTUGAL (94)														
	SWEDEN			NA											
	SWITZERLAND			NA						NA					
	TANZANIA 7/ (94)														
?	TUNISIA														
	TURKEY		?						?						
	UGANDA														
	UNITED KINGDOM 8/														
	UNITED STATES 8/														
	URUGUAY														
	EUROPEAN UNION 9/		NA	NA				NA	NA						

(94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD.

1/ "Important" sector (Belgium).
2/ In Canada, management of Biological Diversity is primarily a provincial government responsibility. The Federal Government, Industries, and NGOs are also actively involved.
3/ Colombia has consulted widely with civil society and the report reflects differing opinions.
4/ Serious for some species (Hungary).
5/ Based on Conservation of Biological Diversity in India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, 1994.
6/ "As a result of increasing resource demand by increasing human population, as exacerbated by inequitable distribution of resources, many ecosystems are currently under stress because of over-exploitation of the renewable and non-renewable resources. ... the majority of the general public still remains reluctant to adopt policies that reduce excessive resource utilization ... and resources are also viewed as free goods which can be depleted at will." (Philippines).
7/ Population growth is a primary factor in desertification. One quarter of Tanzania is "seriously threatened by land degradation", (Population, Environment and Development in Tanzania, 1993, p. 41). Information also based on recommendations from national workshop for Agenda 21 held in 1993 (Tanzania).
8/ No comprehensive baseline survey exists but a number of separate existing surveys can be used (UK, USA).
9/ The Fifth Environment Action Programme covers biodiversity as do other Conventions and Directives. The European Union is party to the Biodiversity Convention

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